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THE PROVINCIAL BANK OF CANADA

ANNUAL REPORT 1966

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OUR VISUAL THEME

Through colours and design, we express the varied and constant place The Provincial Bank of Canada holds in the economic life of the country.

The crossing and intertwining of the lines symbolize the complex flows of banking transactions.

With the colours, the budding wheat, promise of a bountiful harvest, is recalled. This is the symbol of the country's economic growth, while the moving green circle testifies to the manifold manifestations of the Bank's presence in the community.



66th ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE PROVINCIAL BANK OF CANADA

MINUTES

Minutes of the sixty-sixth Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of The Provincial Bank of Canada, held at the Queen Elizabeth Hotel, 900 Dorchester Blvd. West, Montreal (Canada), on the 13th of December 1966 at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

*Among those present were:

Bélanger, Marcel, M.A., C.A., Belzile, Hervé, C.A., Benoit, Benoit, Bock, Roland, Boulanger, J.-Louis, Boyer, J.-Ubald, Brillant, Jacques, Brouillet, Ignace, Eng., Carsley, C. F., M.B.E., Chagnon, Roland, C.A., Chrétien, Hébert, Clermont, Gaston, Cousineau, René, Demers, Charles-E., Eng., Dionne, Paul-A., Gélinas, Charles-J., Q.C., Goulet, Alphonse, Jeanson, J.-Marcel, Labelle, Mrs. Magdeleine, Labelle, René, Laberge, P.-E., Laberge, René, Labrie, Onil, Lachance, Mrs. Blanche-G., Lachance, J.-H., Laflamme, Eugène, Laflamme, Marcel, Laforce, Jean, Laforce, J.-Ernest, Laforce, Marc, Lalonde, Aimé, Lalonde, Mrs. Aimé, Lalonde, D., Lalonde, Roméo, Lalonde, Wilfrid, Lamontagne, Jacques, Lamothe, Mrs. Marguerite-D., Lamoureux, Paul, Laperrière, Claude, Larivée, Miss Maryse, Larose, L.-P., Larose, Mrs. L.-P., Lavoie, Léo, Lebrun, Eugène, Lebrun, Mrs. Hélène Rose, Leduc, Mrs. Alice, Lefebvre, Yves, Lefrançois, Réjean-R., Lemay, Henri-Paul, Lemieux, Miss Françoise, Lemieux, Miss Madeleine, Lemieux, Miss Pauline, Lepage, Yvon, Letarte, L.-P., Livinson, A. J., Loignon, Pierre, Lorange, Louis-A., Lorrain, Auguste, Lussier, L.-P., Mailhot, Mrs. Joseph, Malfara, Antonio, Marcotte, Miss Léna, Marien, Jean, C.A., Martineau, Augustin, Massé, Lucien, C.A., Massé, Paul, Masson, Clovis, Matteau, Jean-Louis, Matteau, Robert, Mercier, Jean-Paul, Metras, Mrs. Jeanne-S., Molini, Laurent, Nadon, André, C.A., Nadon, J.-Emilien, C.A., Nadon, Robert, C.A., Naimer, R., Normandin, Gérard, Normandin, Mrs.

Gérard, Normandin, J.-P., Nudelman, L., Painchaud, Mrs. Monique, Painchaud, R.-Emile, Painchaud, Mrs. R.-Emile, Paquette, R., Paquette, Mrs. R., Paquette, René, Paquette, Mrs. René, Paquin, J.-C., Parent, Mrs. A., Parent, Jacques, Pelland, Azellus, Pellegrino, Henri, Périard, C.-E., Périard, Mrs. Jeanne-d'Arc, Petit, Félix, Picard, Fernand-S., Piette, Guillaume, Eng., Pigeon, Miss Hélène, Pilon, Fernand, Pinard, Donat, Pinard, Mrs. Lucienne-G., Plamondon, P.-H., Plante, Mrs. Simone, Poirier, Mrs. Pauline-S., Poirier, Raymond, Poulin, Rodolphe, Primeau, Mrs. Raymond, Rémy, Achille, Renaud, Hon. J.-Olier, Q.C., M.L.C., Rivard, Roger, Robert, P.-E., Robichaud, André, Routhier, Jean-Paul, Roy, Jacques, Roy, Mrs. Jacques, Roy, Jean-Paul, Roy, Normand, Roy, Mrs. Normand, Roy, Roger, Roy, Mrs. Roger, Roy, Mrs. Thérèse-B., Ruel, Edouard, St-André, J.-E., St-Martin, L.-P., Ste-Marie, Roch, Ste-Marie, Mrs. Roch, Savard, Gérard, Schaffer, I., Séguin, Mrs. Germaine, Séguin, R., Séguin, Mrs. Rachel, Séguin, Roland, Simard, Arthur, Q.C., Simard, Fernand, Simoneau, P., Sirois, J.-Chs., Solis, Mrs. Marcel, Solis, Miss Thérèse, Soucy, Maurice-W., Tardi, Gabriel, Tardif, Victor, Therrien, Mrs. Louise Rousseau, Therrien, Marcel, Touchette, J.-Maurice, Tremblay, Mrs. Florence Couture, Trudeau, J.-Lucien, Trudel, Jules-O., Turbide, Lionel, Turcotte, Philippe, Turmel, Antoine, van den Berg, G. J., Valade, Mrs. Marguerite-G., Verreault, Robert, Vien, Donat, C.A., Villemaire, Mrs. A., Yale, Mrs. Claire.

*Because of the large number of Shareholders present at the Meeting, it has not been possible to list here all those who attended. Apart from Directors, Scrutineers, movers and seconders of motions, the above list includes only those whose surname begins with letters L to Z.

The President, Mr. J.-Ubald Boyer, occupied the Chair and Mr. René Cousineau acted as Secretary of the Meeting.

The Chairman appointed as Scrutineers Messrs. Henri-Paul Lemay and Hébert Chrétien and their nomination was approved unanimously by the Meeting. At the request of the Chairman, the Scrutineers confirmed, for record purposes, that there was a quorum and the Secretary then read the notice calling the Meeting and an affidavit concerning publication of said notice.

The Minutes of the last Annual General Meeting having been addressed to all Shareholders, were taken as read on motion of Mr. Alphonse Goulet, seconded by Mr. Maurice-W. Soucy, and unanimously confirmed.

Following this, the Secretary read the reports of the Board of Directors and of the Auditors for the fiscal year ended

October 31st, 1966. As Shareholders had already received copies of the Undivided Profits Statement and of the General Statement, it was proposed by Mr. Gaston Clermont, seconded by Mrs. Aline Lalonde, and unanimously resolved that they be taken as read.

The President then addressed the Meeting, after which he called on Mr. Léo Lavoie, General Manager, to comment on the General Statement and the Undivided Profits Account. On motion of Mr. J.-Ubald Boyer, seconded by Mr. Roland Bock, the report of the Board of Directors to the Shareholders, and the relative statements submitted were unanimously adopted.

Having noted the progress made by the Bank during the year 1966, Mr. Jean-Paul Routhier moved, seconded by Mr. Gabriel Tardi, that Shareholders offer their congratula-

tions to the President, the Directors, the General Manager and all other members of the Staff for the success achieved during the year ended October 31st last. This motion was adopted unanimously.

Mr. Augustin Martineau, Manager of the Rimouski Branch, thanked the Shareholders for their vote of appreciation. On behalf of the Directors, Mr. C. F. Carsley, Vice-President, then expressed their thanks to the English-speaking Shareholders.

The Scrutineers reported that the number of shares represented by Shareholders present at the Meeting was 20,517 and that the number of shares represented by proxy was 595,164, forming a total of 615,681 or 68% of the capital stock.

It was moved by Mr. Hervé Belzile, C.A., seconded by Mr. J.-Marcel Jeanson, that Messrs. J.-Emilien Nadon, C.A., of Nadon, Nadon & Associés, and Guy Fortier, C.A., of Boulanger, Fortier, Rondeau & Cie, be appointed Auditors for the ensuing year, that their remuneration be not more than \$18,000 and that their fees be divided between them in proportion to the time they will have devoted to the Bank's business.

It was also moved by Mr. P.-E. Laberge, seconded by Mr. Fernand Pilon, that in accordance with the Bank Act, Mr. J.-Ubalde Boyer, or failing him, Mr. Roland Bock, or failing them, Mr. C. F. Carsley, be appointed to act as proxy for the Bank at any and all meetings of the Shareholders of Pro-Can Realities Limited, a Corporation controlled by the Bank.

Upon receiving the Scrutineers' report, the Chairman declared these two motions carried unanimously.

The Meeting then proceeded with the election of Directors. It was moved by Mr. J.-L. Boulanger, seconded by Mr. Fernand-S. Picard, that the following Shareholders be elected Directors for the ensuing year, that a vote be taken for their election and that a single ballot be cast if there were no other names proposed: Messrs. Marcel Bélanger, C.A., Benoit Benoit, Roland Bock, J.-Ubalde Boyer, Jacques Brillant, Ignace Brouillet, Eng., C. F. Carsley, M.B.E., Roland Chagnon, C.A., Charles-E. Demers, Eng., Paul-A. Dionne, Charles-J. Gélinas, Q.C., Léo Lavoie, Lucien Massé, C.A., Paul-H. Plamondon, Hon. J.-Olier Renaud, Q.C., M.L.C., Messrs. Arthur Simard, Q.C., Antoine Turmel and G. J. van den Berg.

While this motion was being considered, Mr. A. J. Livinson suggested that the representation on the Board of Directors includes a woman. The President extended his appreciation to Mr. Livinson and took note of the suggestion.

Upon receiving the Scrutineers' report, the Chairman declared the above-named Shareholders elected to the Board of Directors for the ensuing year.

Afterwards, the President invited the Shareholders who

had questions to ask about the deliberations of this Meeting, to express themselves.

Mr. Paul-Emile Robert suggested that a study be undertaken by the Board of Directors upon the feasibility of an eventual merger of the two French Canadian chartered banks. The President, Mr. J.-U. Boyer, underlined the disadvantages which would result from such a merger and concluded that, in his opinion, the proposed study would be unnecessary.

The President of the Meeting then replied to the questions submitted by Mr. Ubalde Baudry concerning the auditors' fees, the appointed proxies of Pro-Can Realities Ltd. and the number of shares of the Bank held by the Canadian Pacific Investments Limited.

The Meeting then adjourned.

At a special Meeting of the Board of Directors held subsequently to the meeting of Shareholders, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Chairman of the Board and of the Executive Committee: Mr. Roland Bock; President of the Bank: Mr. J.-Ubalde Boyer; Executive Vice-President and General Manager: Mr. Léo Lavoie; Vice-Presidents: Messrs. C. F. Carsley and Lucien Massé.





J.-UBALD BOYER,
PRESIDENT

THE ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT

At the commencement of this meeting, it is befitting to underline the changes which have taken place on the Board of Directors of the Bank during the past financial year. Last October, Mr. Gaston Pratte submitted his resignation which had to be accepted with regret. Because of the age he had attained and of the regulations of the Bank Act in this matter, he was not re-eligible as a member of the Board. Mr. Pratte had been elected as a member of the Board in 1950, member of the Executive Committee in 1954 and acceded to the post of Vice-President of the Bank in 1960. We are thus losing a colleague of great experience who was very keen and devoted to the interests of the Bank. We wish to extend him at this time our most sincere gratitude for the services he has rendered.

To fill the vacancy created by Mr. Pratte's

departure, Mr. Marcel Bélanger, of Quebec City, chartered accountant and consultant in economics, was invited to join our Board of Directors. Mr. Bélanger is well known in the economic and financial fields and we rely on his co-operation. I am convinced that you were also pleased to learn that on the same occasion, the General Manager, Mr. Léo Lavoie, was invited to join the Executive Committee and was elected Vice-President of the Bank.

A further change is expected on our Board of Directors. For health reasons, Honorable Gérald Martineau has requested that his name be removed from the list of directors to be submitted for reelection during the course of this meeting. Appointed director in 1954, Mr. Martineau has always shown great interest in the fulfilment of his duties and we wish to thank him very sincerely

for his co-operation. During this meeting, Mr. Paul-H. Plamondon, of Quebec City, will be proposed as a successor to Mr. Martineau. Mr. Plamondon, a dynamic businessman, is a Director of many companies and at the same time takes a keen interest in associations of a civic and social character.

* * *

Following an exceptional five year period of marked expansion, Canadian economic progress has been less vigorous this year. Since the second quarter, there have been indications, in several sectors, of both hesitation and irregularity.

The total demand of goods and services is not so buoyant. Corporate unfilled orders are lighter than a year ago and inventories have increased. Industrial production slackened this summer, straightened out in August — the most recent month for which statistics are available — and recovered its April level. It was affected by falling domestic demand along with several strikes. For instance, the automotive industry will show only a modest advance of 6% over last year. On the other hand, during the first ten months, paper, the leading industry of both Canada and Quebec, produced 10% more newsprint than in 1965.

Consumer spending

Consumer spending, representing more than 60% of the Gross National Expenditure, was influenced by both slackening demand and the tightening of credit. Durable goods mostly, automobiles in particular, were hit by the combination of these two factors. On the whole, retail sales rose slightly more than 6% over the corresponding period of last year. Taking higher prices into account, progress has been weak. Consumers have shown themselves to be more prudent and hesitant than in recent years.

Investment

Investment will no doubt fall short of the Spring forecasts because of the tight money policy of the Federal authorities. In value it will probably exceed last year by 20%. This is still an im-



pressive advance. In fact, equipment expenditures and exports have been the strongest factors in maintaining the economic pace. Residential construction was the chief victim of the scarcity and rising cost of money. Some 135,000 dwellings, which is 20% less than in 1965, were started in 1966. The total value of all construction contracts for the first ten months is 8% off last year. It is not surprising, therefore, that the Canadian steel industry is only working at 85% of capacity, while last year it was going all out.

Credit

A shortage of skilled manpower, for instance in mining, has slowed down the pace in some sectors. In others, full use of productive equipment has exerted pressure on the price level. The sharp business expansion of recent years was financed by increased credit. This year's monetary policy, in tightening credit, has reduced overall demand. Money has become harder to get and more costly. The Bank of Canada has allowed only a moderate increase in the total supply of money. During the past year it rose by less than 7%, while in 1965 it had increased at a rate of over 12%. The demand for credit of all sorts has persisted at an advanced level and interest rates have reached record highs in almost all areas. This situation of course has had a definite impact on the operations of our Bank. It is likely that interest rates will not show any further significant increases.

Prices

This slow-down in the economic pace has interrupted during the summer and autumn months

the decrease in unemployment. Furthermore, there was a marked rise in costs of production and prices. While the spectacular economic growth of 1961-1965 brought a rise in consumer prices of only a little more than 2% a year — a noteworthy result of expansion along with stable prices — there has been a 4.3% increase during the past year. The price-wage spiral disturbs businessmen and public officials. Wages in Canada have risen more rapidly than productivity.

We know that the Federal Government has set up a series of restrictive measures to prevent the economy from overheating and to cope with inflation. It must be admitted that up to the present those objectives have obtained little success. Mounting costs tend to narrow corporate profit margins, a fact that could endanger future investment. This prospect has clearly some bearing on the poor performance of the Canadian stock exchanges. Besides, as rising prices spread, they could affect our competitive position in world markets, more especially since Canadian productivity has fallen behind that of our powerful neighbour, the United States.

Exports

Fortunately, our exports have been very active. They have been stimulated by the vigorous growth in the United States, the free trade in automobiles with that country, the firmness of the world metal markets and the large deliveries of wheat to Russia, China and the socialist countries of Eastern Europe. During the first eight months

exports have exceeded the same period of last year by almost 25%. As I have already noted, these foreign sales have been a significant factor in supporting the economy. On the other hand, since imports have advanced only 16% during the same period, a large surplus can be foreseen in the 1966 merchandise balance. It will not, however, appreciably reduce this year's \$1 billion deficit in the balance of payments.

Year-end balance

All things considered, the Gross National Product should be approximately \$57 billion in 1966. This represents a 10% increase over 1965, but taking into account the rise in prices, the real advance will be in the order of 6%. The rise in value was also 10% last year, but since the increase in prices was less, the real gain was 7.5%. This result is satisfactory, in spite of this year's smaller growth and compares favourably with most industrial countries.

The Canadian economy remains basically sound. Its vital strength is intact. The imbalances and irregularities we mentioned are limited. The disconcerting feature of this year-end is the uncertain and confused situation that confronts us. There are weak points alongside strong ones. The economic situation in the United States, on whom we are so dependent, also shows uncertainties and the short-term direction of Washington's money and fiscal policies is not clear at this moment.

Inflationary forces still persist. But the upward movement of the past five years may have passed its high point as signs of a slow-down are appearing. In these circumstances, the public authorities should adopt a clear-sighted and prudent attitude. As the recently published Third Annual Report of the Economic Council of Canada points out, restrictive economic and monetary policies require time to influence economic activity effectively. It may well be that the economic activity during the coming months will need to be stimulated rather than restrained and that some



easing of present economic and monetary policies ought to be contemplated.

Outlook for 1967

What is the outlook for the coming year? Economic activity will again be sustained by exports and capital investment. Our sales abroad of wheat, non-ferrous metals, pulp and paper and automobiles should continue at a high level. The objective of \$11 billion recently set by the Federal Minister of Commerce, Hon. Robert Winters, may possibly be reached. This would represent a 12% advance over 1966. An unknown factor is still present: the war in Vietnam, the end of which would be followed by a decline in our sales of raw materials to the United States. Combined with the increase in travel receipts on account of the World Exhibition held in Montreal, the merchandise balance should reduce in 1967 the heavy deficit in the balance of payments.

Capital investment will be sustained next year by large equipment spending in both the public and private sectors, especially in mining, manufacturing, electric power and gas utilities. This may be checked by tight credit and the contraction of corporate profit margins. Should a reduction of about 5% be shown in their overall total, investment would still make up 18% of the Gross National Product, one of the highest percentages among industrial countries.

Consumer spending on durable goods may continue to be adversely affected by credit conditions, but on the other hand will be stimulated by the increase of personal disposable income. Keeping in mind those factors, we believe that the present slackening of the economic growth will continue next year but without culminating into a recession. After the longest period of expansion since the war, the Canadian economy seems to have entered a phase of stabilization and consolidation, the length of which is difficult to foresee. In 1967, its rate of expansion will probably be closer to the long-term growth trend.

The economy of Quebec

The economic growth of the Province of Quebec maintained its rapid rate this year. This was partly due to capital investment by public bodies. During the past five years, the per capita outlays and expenditures of the Provincial Government and the municipalities increased twice as rapidly as the average of the other provinces. On the other hand, capital outlay in the private sector is below the Canadian average.

The economic development of our province differs widely according to region. Several rural areas do not yet share in the general prosperity. These disparities are evident in both income and unemployment. In spite of the progress of recent years, the average Quebec income is less than that of Ontario, British Columbia and the three Prairies provinces. After five years of vigorous expansion, the unemployment rate has clearly decreased in Quebec. Still, it has fallen less than in Ontario and remains the highest in Canada except for the Maritime provinces.

These observations underline both the need of vigorously continuing our corrective measures and the urgency of setting up better coordination of monetary and fiscal policies between the federal and provincial governments.

Deposit insurance

During the two preceding annual general meetings, we made our opinions known with regard to the main questions raised by the revision of the Bank Act. We shall not comment again on the subject this year. Our position was clearly defined and the proposed federal Act concerning the banks and the banking operations, Bill C-222, which has been submitted to the House of Commons on the 5th of July last, still remains the object of parliamentary debates.

In introducing Bill C-222, the Minister of Finance also indicated the Government's intention to establish during the same session, a system of deposit insurance of which he set out the general

outline. The insurance would be compulsory for the banks and other financial institutions incorporated under federal statutes. For financial institutions operating under provincial charters, the system would apply only where it would be desired by the institutions and agreed upon by the provincial governments involved. In view of the events which happened in the summer of 1965 and the resulting concern as to the state of affairs of several financial institutions, this system, as pointed out by the Minister, would reassure the public as to the safety of deposits in insured institutions and would supply the latter with an additional source of liquidity whenever required. But he specified that, in order to safeguard the position of the insured enterprises, it would be necessary that such insurance be supplemented by adequate regulation and efficient inspection.

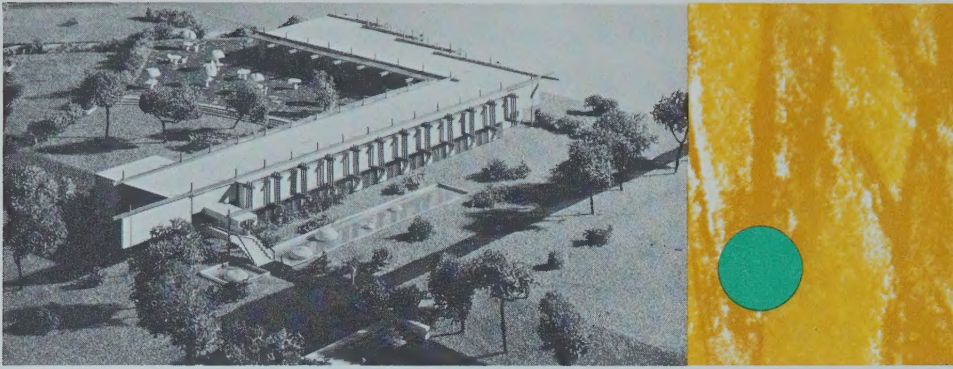
It should be kept in mind that no system of insurance alone may provide the guarantee of safety of public deposits. The most effective guarantee can only come about by sound management within the institution, supplemented and reinforced by some adequate system of governmental supervision and inspection. In this respect, the past experience of the Canadian banks is conclusive. Their recognized sound management together with the strict system of supervision and inspection, which has developed over the years, have resulted that, in more than forty years, there has never been any serious concern about the safety of their deposits.

Under such conditions, we find it inconsistent that a system of deposit insurance, which is primarily designed to obtain better supervision and inspection standards, be imposed on chartered banks and financial institutions operating under federal laws and where the existing inspection procedures were proven to be adequate, while it would remain optional for financial institutions governed by provincial laws for which, in many instances, the standards of inspection have not attained the required quality.

A key question has to be considered. Having in mind the constitutional problem which arises, will the financial institutions provincially incorporated accept to be supervised by an adequate inspection system? If this objective is not attained, the difficulties referred to by the Minister could very well have a recurrence.

In his statement in the House of Commons, the Minister of Finance has clearly indicated that this question of deposit insurance will evidently be discussed with the provincial authorities. We believe that the provincial governments should first explore fully the possibility of establishing some adequate system of supervision and inspection for the financial institutions coming under their responsibility. This would appear to us as being the normal and direct solution instead of creating immediately at the banks' expense a federal system of deposit insurance which they do not need, in the hope that it should result in better standards of inspection for other financial institutions.





OUR OFFICE AT expo67

A PLACE FOR THE BANK IN THE WORLD

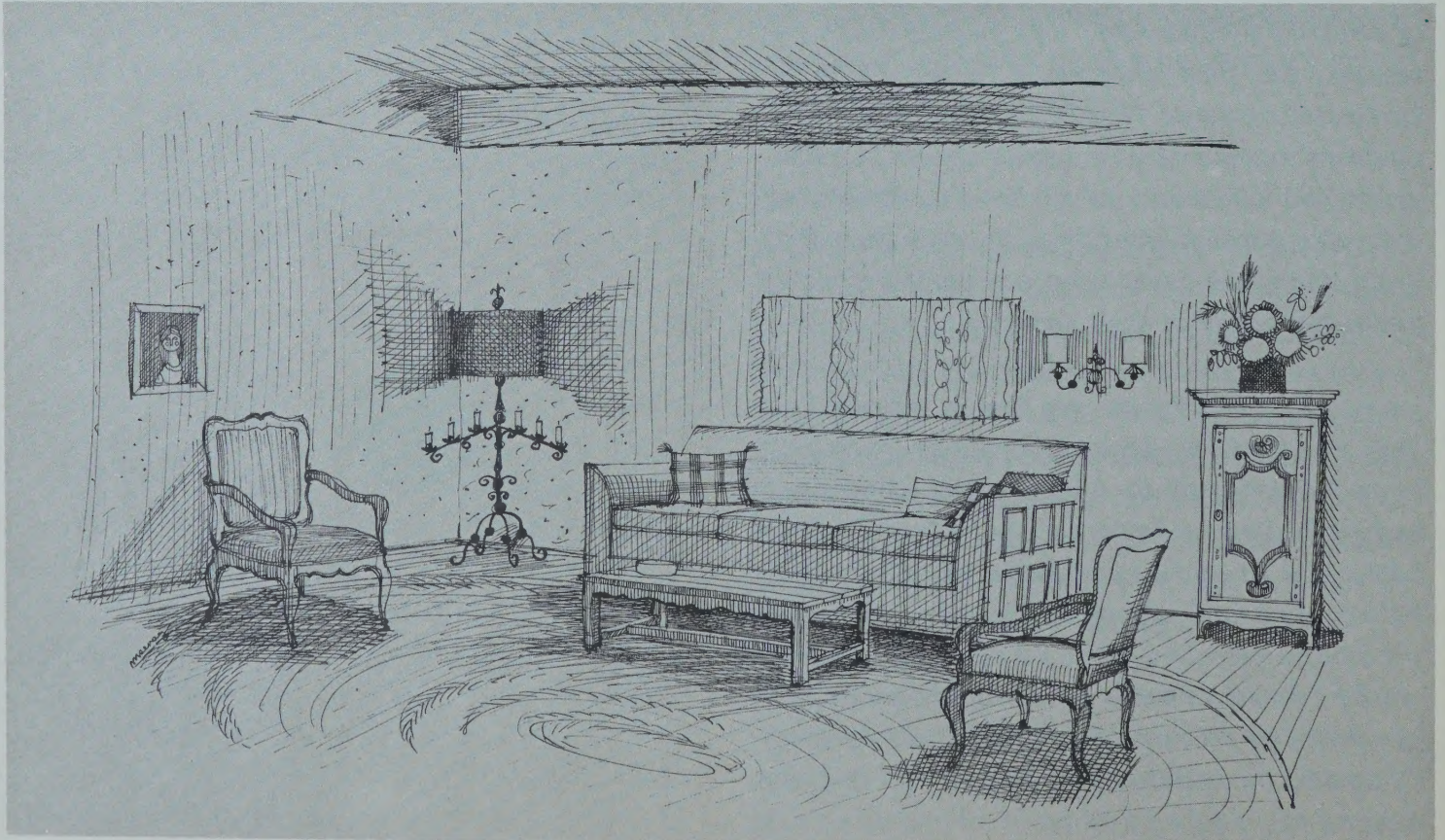
Participating with the International Trade Centre at Expo 67, The Provincial Bank of Canada will have its place in the world picture, as it now has its place in the Canadian economy.

In this Centre, the Bank will have an office

where Canadian and foreign businessmen will be welcome. While promoting meetings between businessmen of all nationalities we will make our Bank better known, in Canada as well as abroad.



The decoration of our office at Expo recreates the feeling of warmth and hospitality typical of Canadian homes.



THE ADDRESS OF THE EXECUTIVE VICE-PRESIDENT AND GENERAL MANAGER

The 66th annual report of the Bank that I have the privilege of presenting to you illustrates the tighter credit conditions which have prevailed throughout the year. Anti-inflationary measures applied by the central bank have had the effect of curbing the rate of growth of our deposits, and of our loans as well. Considering that our operating spread has been further narrowed by the ensuing general increase of interest rates, we have reason to be pleased with the sustained progress in our profits.

Continued Growth of Deposits

Following an increase of \$24.5 million, deposits now slightly exceed \$536 million, which represents a rate of growth close to 5%. It should be pointed out, moreover, that a better average has been achieved in the two main categories: \$14.5 million in personal savings deposits, an increase of nearly 6%, and \$20 million in current accounts, or more than 15%. On the other hand, in view of higher interest rates generally available on the money market, we have found it advisable to

LÉO LAVOIE,
EXECUTIVE VICE-PRESIDENT
AND GENERAL MANAGER



accept a reduction of \$11 million in the category of other notice deposits, which mostly includes deposit certificates.

The yield on Treasury Bills exceeded 5% during the last seven months of the period, an increase of approximately 1% over the average yield for the preceding year, pushing the whole structure of market rates upwards. New bond issues of public bodies and large enterprises have commanded a yield reaching and often exceeding 7%; rates in the range of 8% and higher have been frequently asked for by the mortgage lenders. A number of financial establishments have also been able to attract deposits by offering yields equal to 6%, if not higher. Thus, the legal ceiling of the banking rate appears to be equivalent to the bottom of the rates scale prevailing in the other parts of our Canadian financial system. Hence, we are restricted by the existing Bank Act from offering adequate competition to non-banking financial institutions in the matter of deposits and as a result, the volume of resources that can be placed at the disposal of our regular clients is limited.

Soundness of our Loans

Following several years of rapid growth in our portfolio of loans, the Bank, as indicated in our last report, had to curtail its expansion in order to maintain a safer margin of liquidity. Nevertheless, total loans to our clients were increased by \$5 million, not taking into account call loans which are included in liquid resources.

The volume of credit applications received was beyond our means to satisfy and on many occasions we were required to make embarrassing decisions; meanwhile, priority was given to the normal requirements of our regular borrowers in the agricultural and industrial sectors. During the period, we have, but only moderately, restrained the development of budget loans to consumers; these now total some \$40 million.

The financing of public corporations, especially of school commissions in Quebec, continued to appropriate a large share of our resources. At the

end of September last, total loans in the public sector had almost reached \$66 million, an increase of approximately \$2.5 million over the preceding year. The hopes that I expressed in the report of last year, for a more adequate synchronization of school commissions receipts and disbursements, have not materialized yet.

The demand is still intensive in all categories of loans, but it should be expected that the anti-inflationary policies now in force will bring some relief within the coming months. Should this be so, we would still have to remain alert to maintain the good quality of our loans, for the exceptionally long period of prosperity which we are going through invites many to become over optimistic and to fall into credit abuses.

Investment and liquid position

The pressure of monetary conditions on our assets explains a gradual reduction of \$7.4 million in our portfolio of securities during the fiscal period. But our implementation of preventive measures finally brought about the closing of the financial year with increases of \$10.5 million in cash resources and of \$16.7 million in call loans. In relation to total assets which reached the figure of \$568.4 million, total quick assets of \$218.6 million represent a ratio of liquidity of 38.6%, compared to 36.6% in 1965. These liquid reserves, even though plentiful, have remained slightly below the level considered as normal in the history of the Canadian Chartered Banks and do not yet permit a pronounced recovery of expansion in our credits.



Upholding profits

Operations for the year resulted in a profit of \$4,585,340 after depreciation and deduction of the usual provisions for contingencies. This is approximately \$120,000 more than last year.



THE PROVINCIAL
BANK
OF CANADA

FINANCIAL REPORT
AT OCTOBER 31, 1966

by about a half-million dollars to reach \$12.4 million after the usual provisions for depreciation.

Our new branch at Central Station is open to the public for an appreciable longer period of the day than is the standard practice with banking. This special service is dictated by the particular needs of that clientele and we can already state that this initiative is being favourably received by the public.

During the first few months of the coming year, a most up-to-date electronic equipment will be put into service to process in a speedy, accurate and efficient manner the ever-increasing number of cheques circulating through our clearing system. This new installation will also serve the purpose of centralizing the book-keeping operations in the current accounts of approximately 75 of our branches in the Metropolitan area.

Those are other indications of management's earnest efforts to keep abreast with the march of progress and even lead the way so that our clientele can rely on a modern institution capable of meeting its needs.

Personnel

In order to make headway, we are thankful to be able to depend upon a dynamic personnel entirely dedicated to the progress of the Bank. In return, the management is fully conscious of its responsibility to the staff. Not only is our policy in matters of working conditions, remunerations and fringe benefits under constant review, but above all, we strive to increase the challenge that every employee should find in his work. Our experience of the last few years in decentralizing the line of authority by the creation of regional offices has been gratifying and has also facilitated a closer contact between management and staff, while offering to each and everyone more initiative in the conduct of our business.

The still recent formation of a professional training department within the Bank has also contributed to accelerate the development of the varied

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ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Queen Elizabeth Hotel (Salon Marquette), 900 Dorchester Blvd. West, in Montreal, December 13th, 1966, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

	October 31	
	1966	1965
Assets	\$568,421,058	\$543,107,341
Deposits	536,117,814	511,625,881
Loans	359,494,543	337,788,104
Net Profit.....	2,265,340	2,203,115
Capital	9,000,000	9,000,000
Rest Account.....	18,700,000	18,000,000



Upholding profits

Operations for the year resulted in a profit of \$4,585,340 after depreciation and deduction of the usual provisions for contingencies. This is approximately \$120,000 more than last year.



BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Chairman of the Board and
the Executive Committee
President of the Bank
Executive Vice-President and
General Manager of the Bank
Vice-Presidents

- *Roland Bock, Montréal
- *J.-Ubaldo Boyer, Montréal
- *Léo Lavoie, Montréal
- *Cecil F. Carsley, M.B.E.,
Montréal
- *Lucien Massé, C.A., LL. D., Hull
- Marcel Bélanger, M.A., C.A.,
Québec
- Benoit Benoit, St. Hyacinthe
- Jacques Brilliant, L.Sc. Pol. & Soc.,
Rimouski
- *Ignace Brouillet, D.Ap.Sc., Eng.,
Montréal
- Roland Chagnon, C.A., Montréal
- Charles-E. Demers, Eng., Québec
- Paul-A. Dionne, Montréal
- *Charles-J. Gélinas, Q.C.,
Montréal
- Paul-H. Plamondon,
Québec
- Hon. J.-Olier Renaud, Q.C.,
M.L.C., Montréal
- Arthur Simard, Q.C., Sorel
- Antoine Turmel, Sherbrooke
- G. J. van den Berg, Montréal

*Member of Executive Committee

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Our new branch at Central Station is open to the public for an appreciable longer period of the day than is the standard practice with banking. This special service is dictated by the particular needs of that clientele and we can already state that this initiative is being favourably received by the public.

During the first few months of the coming year, a most up-to-date electronic equipment will be put into service to process in a speedy, accurate and efficient manner the ever-increasing number of cheques circulating through our clearing system. This new installation will also serve the purpose of centralizing the book-keeping operations in the current accounts of approximately 75 of our branches in the Metropolitan area.

Those are other indications of management's earnest efforts to keep abreast with the march of progress and even lead the way so that our clientele can rely on a modern institution capable of meeting its needs.

Personnel

In order to make headway, we are thankful to be able to depend upon a dynamic personnel entirely dedicated to the progress of the Bank. In return, the management is fully conscious of its responsibility to the staff. Not only is our policy in matters of working conditions, remunerations and fringe benefits under constant review, but above all, we strive to increase the challenge that every employee should find in his work. Our experience of the last few years in decentralizing the line of authority by the creation of regional offices has been gratifying and has also facilitated a closer contact between management and staff, while offering to each and everyone more initiative in the conduct of our business.

The still recent formation of a professional training department within the Bank has also contributed to accelerate the development of the varied

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STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

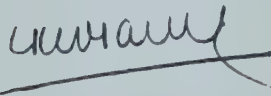
October 31, 1966

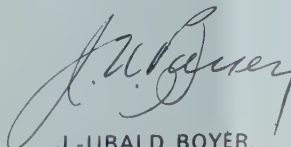
ASSETS

	October 31	
	1966	1965
Gold and coin	\$ 1,684,249	\$ 1,676,711
Notes of and deposits with Bank of Canada	33,400,199	33,476,994
Government and bank notes other than Canadian	1,651,756	1,584,977
Deposits with other banks	2,765,233	3,548,962
Cheques and other items in transit, net	29,927,012	18,663,382
	<u>\$ 69,428,449</u>	<u>\$ 58,951,026</u>
Government of Canada direct and guaranteed securities, at amortized value	84,278,359	89,569,518
Canadian provincial government direct and guaranteed securities, at amortized value	17,696,543	20,236,443
Other securities, not exceeding market value	22,335,224	21,892,014
	<u>\$124,310,126</u>	<u>\$131,697,975</u>
Mortgages and hypothecs insured under the National Housing Act, 1954	3,136,770	3,347,814
Day-to-day, call and short loans to investment dealers and brokers, secured	24,821,183	8,110,469
Other current loans, less provision for estimated loss	331,535,590	326,328,821
Non-current loans, less provision for estimated loss	1,000	1,000
	<u>\$359,494,543</u>	<u>\$337,788,104</u>
Bank premises at cost, less amounts written off	6,990,906	6,334,644
Shares of and loans to corporations controlled by the Bank	5,372,700	5,532,296
Customers' liability under acceptances, guarantees and letters of credit, as per contra	2,103,353	2,225,175
Other assets	720,981	578,121
	<u>\$ 15,187,940</u>	<u>\$ 14,670,236</u>
	<u><u>\$568,421,058</u></u>	<u><u>\$543,107,341</u></u>

LIABILITIES

Deposits by Government of Canada	\$ 16,520,904	\$ 16,768,918
Deposits by Canadian provincial governments	6,183,740	6,219,475
Deposits by other banks	2,241,904	1,953,821
Personal savings deposits payable after notice, in Canada, in Canadian currency	263,102,846	248,715,680
Other deposits	248,068,420	237,967,987
	<u>\$536,117,814</u>	<u>\$511,625,881</u>
Acceptances, guarantees and letters of credit	2,103,353	2,225,175
Other liabilities	2,395,726	2,142,460
	<u>\$ 4,499,079</u>	<u>\$ 4,367,635</u>
Capital paid up	9,000,000	9,000,000
Reserve account	18,700,000	18,000,000
Undivided profits	104,165	113,825
	<u>\$ 27,804,165</u>	<u>\$ 27,113,825</u>
	<u><u>\$568,421,058</u></u>	<u><u>\$543,107,341</u></u>


LÉO LAVOIE,
Vice-President and General Manager


J.-UBALD BOYER,
President

AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS

We have examined the above statement and compared it with the books and accounts of The Provincial Bank of Canada at Head Office and with returns certified by its branches. At the end of the financial year, we have verified the investments and securities and checked the cash held at Head Office and at its Main Branch. We have examined a substantial number of inspection reports covering the branches.

We report that, in our opinion, the above statement presents fairly the financial position of the Bank and that: (a) we have obtained all the information and explanations we have required; (b) in our opinion, the transactions of the Bank that have come under our notice have been within the powers of the Bank; (c) the statement is as shown by the books of the Bank.

AUDITORS

J.-Emilien Nadon, C.A.,
of Nadon, Nadon & Associés, C.A.

Guy Fortier, C.A.,
of Boulanger, Fortier, Rondeau & Cie, C.A.

Montreal, November 7, 1966.

Upholding profits

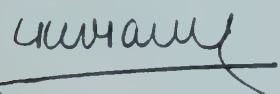
Operations for the year resulted in a profit of \$4,585,340 after depreciation and deduction of the usual provisions for contingencies. This is approximately \$120,000 more than last year.

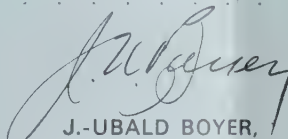
by about a half-million dollars to reach \$12.4 million after the usual provisions for depreciation.

Our new branch at Central Station is open to the public for an appreciable longer period of the day

STATEMENT OF UNDIVIDED PROFITS

	October 31	
	1966	1965
Profits for the year before provision for income taxes but after making transfers to inner reserves out of which full provision has been made for diminution in value of investments and loans	\$ 4,585,340	\$ 4,463,115
Provision for income taxes	2,320,000	2,260,000
	<u>\$ 2,265,340</u>	<u>\$ 2,203,115</u>
Dividends at the rate of \$1.40 per share	1,260,000	1,260,000
Extra distribution at the rate of 35¢ (1966) and 30¢ (1965) per share	315,000	270,000
	<u>\$ 1,575,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,530,000</u>
Amount carried forward	690,340	673,115
Balance of undivided profits, brought forward from previous year	113,825	140,710
	<u>804,165</u>	<u>813,825</u>
Transferred to rest account	700,000	700,000
Balance of undivided profits at end of year	<u>\$ 104,165</u>	<u>\$ 113,825</u>


LÉO LAVOIE,
Vice-President and General Manager


J.-UBALD BOYER,
President.

Montreal, November 7, 1966.

PRO-CAN REALTIES LIMITED

Balance Sheet, October 31, 1966

ASSETS

Rent and other receivables	\$ 191,956
Land and buildings at cost, less depreciation	5,189,791
	<u>\$ 5,381,747</u>

LIABILITIES

The Provincial Bank of Canada	\$ 266,050
Accrued bond interest	107,250
Current portion of long-term debt	100,000
Provision for income taxes	25
	<u>\$ 473,325</u>
First mortgage sinking fund bonds — Series "B" — 5½% maturing November 1st, 1986	\$ 3,900,000
Less: Sinking fund payment due November 1st, 1966	100,000
	<u>3,800,000</u>

CAPITAL STOCK

PREFERRED — Redeemable, non participating, non cumulative dividends — 4½%
Authorized and issued: 10,000 shares of \$100 each

\$ 1,000,000

COMMON

Authorized and issued: 1,000 shares of \$100 each (Note 1)

100,000

\$ 1,100,000

EARNED SURPLUS	8,422	1,108,422
		<u>\$ 5,381,747</u>

Note 1. — The Provincial Bank of Canada owns the entire capital stock of Pro-Can Realities Limited with the exception of the directors' qualifying shares. It is carried on the books of the Bank at \$1,099,400.

AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS

We have examined the balance sheet of Pro-Can Realities Limited as at October 31, 1966 and have obtained all the information and explanations we have required. In our opinion, the accompanying balance sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the affairs of the Company as at October 31, 1966 according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the Company at that date.

AUDITORS

J.-Emilien Nadon, C.A.,
of Nadon, Nadon & Associés, C.A.

Guy Fortier, C.A.,
of Boulanger, Fortier, Rondeau & Cie, C.A.

Montreal, November 7, 1966.

accept a reduction of \$11 million in the category of other notice deposits, which mostly includes deposit certificates.

The yield on Treasury Bills exceeded 5% during the last seven months of the period, an increase of approximately 1% over the average yield for the preceding year, pushing the whole structure of market rates upwards. New bond issues of public bodies and large enterprises have commanded a yield reaching and often exceeding 7%; rates in the range of 8% and higher have been frequently asked for by the mortgage lenders. A number of financial establishments have also been able to attract deposits by offering yields equal to 6%, if not higher. Thus, the legal ceiling of the banking rate appears to be equivalent to the bottom of the rates scale prevailing in the other parts of our Canadian financial system. Hence, we are restricted by the existing Bank Act from offering adequate competition to non-banking financial institutions in the matter of deposits and as a result, the volume of resources that can be placed at the disposal of our regular clients is limited.

Soundness of our Loans

Following several years of rapid growth in our portfolio of loans, the Bank, as indicated in our last report, had to curtail its expansion in order to maintain a safer margin of liquidity. Nevertheless, total loans to our clients were increased by \$5 million, not taking into account call loans which are included in liquid resources.

The volume of credit applications received was beyond our means to satisfy and on many occasions we were required to make embarrassing decisions; meanwhile, priority was given to the normal requirements of our regular borrowers in the agricultural and industrial sectors. During the period, we have, but only moderately, restrained the development of budget loans to consumers; these now total some \$40 million.

The financing of public corporations, especially of school commissions in Quebec, continued to appropriate a large share of our resources. At the

end of September last, total loans in the public sector had almost reached \$66 million, an increase of approximately \$2.5 million over the preceding year. The hopes that I expressed in the report of last year for a more adequate syn-

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE BANK

J.-Ubald Boyer	President
Léo Lavoie	Executive Vice-President and General Manager
Louis-Philippe Larose	Assistant General Manager
Raymond L. Arsenault	Assistant General Manager
Jean Machabée	Assistant General Manager
Gilles Mercure	Assistant General Manager
Raymond Primeau	Assistant General Manager
René Cousineau	Secretary
Georges Fortin	Chief Accountant
Antonio Malfara	Supervisor, Credit
René Leduc	Chief Inspector
Roland A. Béland	Superintendent at Head Office
Gaston Bertrand	Manager, Public Relations and Advertising
Gaston Gauthier	Director, Legal
Paul Villers	Manager, Personnel
André Pasquin	Supervisor, Foreign Business
Léon Pilon	Manager, Investments
Léon Pronovost	Manager, Security
Jean Paul St-Denis	Manager, Bank Premises
Réal Tardif	Manager, Professional Training
Robert Teasdale	Manager, Routine
Raymond Rémillard	Manager, Budget Loans
François Lapierre	Superintendent, Montréal
J. Jean Sénécal	Superintendent, Montréal-des Prairies
J.-R. Brunelle	Superintendent, Eastern Townships-St. Maurice
Henri J. Richard	Superintendent, Laurentians-Ottawa
Maurice Bigras	Superintendent, Québec
Grégoire Doyon	Superintendent, St. Lawrence Valley
Alphonse Y. Melanson	Superintendent, Maritimes
Lawrence Cyr	Superintendent, Windsor, Ont.



Upholding profits

Operations for the year resulted in a profit of \$4,585,340 after depreciation and deduction of the usual provisions for contingencies. This is approximately \$120,000 more than last year. After payment of \$2,320,000 for Income Tax purposes, net profits stand at \$2,265,340, or \$2.52 per share as against \$2.45 in 1965.

The slow progress in the profits of the Canadian Chartered Banks as a whole for some years, as compared to those of other sectors of the economy, notably the profits of competitive financial institutions, issues directly from artificial obstacles imposed by the Bank Act on the normal growth of a banking system in a free competitive climate. These restrictions do not only affect the shareholders but the entire economy, as brought out by the Royal Commission on Banking and Finance. The revision of the Bank Act by the Federal Parliament offered me the occasion to play an active role in the preparation and the presentation of the brief by the Canadian Bankers' Association before the Parliamentary Committee studying this question. After so many years of waiting, it is to be hoped that an adequate solution will be found to this problem.

Dividends distributed to our shareholders total \$1,575,000, representing \$1.75 per share. The portion of profits retained has permitted a transfer of \$700,000 to rest account. Paid up capital and rest account now stand at \$27.8 million. This is approximately 5.2% of total deposits.

Expansion of business

The Bank opened three new branches during the fiscal year: Saint-Romuald, Sherbrooke and at Central Station in Montreal; our agency at Sainte-Dorothée was also converted into a branch. At the end of the fiscal year, our network comprised 204 branches and 165 agencies.

Seven of our branches moved into new premises and five other branches were completely renovated. The book value of the Bank's premises account and of its investments in its subsidiary company "Pro-Can Realities Ltd." has increased

by about a half-million dollars to reach \$12.4 million after the usual provisions for depreciation.

Our new branch at Central Station is open to the public for an appreciable longer period of the day than is the standard practice with banking. This special service is dictated by the particular needs of that clientele and we can already state that this initiative is being favourably received by the public.

During the first few months of the coming year, a most up-to-date electronic equipment will be put into service to process in a speedy, accurate and efficient manner the ever-increasing number of cheques circulating through our clearing system. This new installation will also serve the purpose of centralizing the book-keeping operations in the current accounts of approximately 75 of our branches in the Metropolitan area.

Those are other indications of management's earnest efforts to keep abreast with the march of progress and even lead the way so that our clientele can rely on a modern institution capable of meeting its needs.

Personnel

In order to make headway, we are thankful to be able to depend upon a dynamic personnel entirely dedicated to the progress of the Bank. In return, the management is fully conscious of its responsibility to the staff. Not only is our policy in matters of working conditions, remunerations and fringe benefits under constant review, but above all, we strive to increase the challenge that every employee should find in his work. Our experience of the last few years in decentralizing the line of authority by the creation of regional offices has been gratifying and has also facilitated a closer contact between management and staff, while offering to each and everyone more initiative in the conduct of our business.

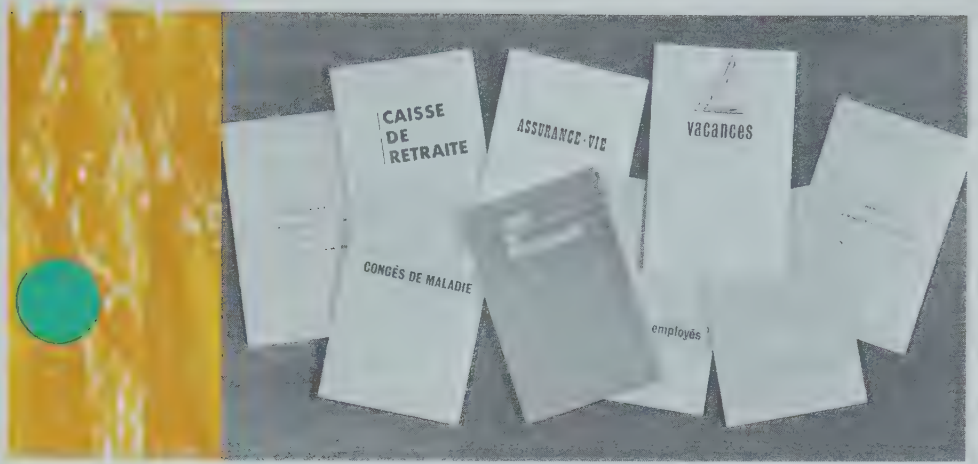
The still recent formation of a professional training department within the Bank has also contributed to accelerate the development of the varied

aptitudes displayed by our employees, as well as their progress in the banking career.

I am happy to have witnessed the eager co-operation of our personnel in these initiatives. As one example that can be singled out, is the interest shown by the enrolment, for the current term, of 142 of our employees in the Banking Courses sponsored by l'Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales; not to mention all those who are participating in other programs offered by the Bank or outside training centres. Such a manifestation of their desire to be professionally competent is our strongest reason to look forward, with confidence, to the continued success of our Institution.

In closing, on behalf of the directors, may I express our deep gratitude to the shareholders for the faith that they place in the management and also for their unending support.





A MOST PRECIOUS ASSET: THE BANK'S PERSONNEL

The success of any organization depends on the quality of its personnel. It is obvious then that starting with this principle, the Bank endeavours to obtain the best possible personnel. To achieve this objective, interesting salaries and fringe benefits as well as excellent opportunities for promotion are offered and as a result, a greater number of applicants are interested.

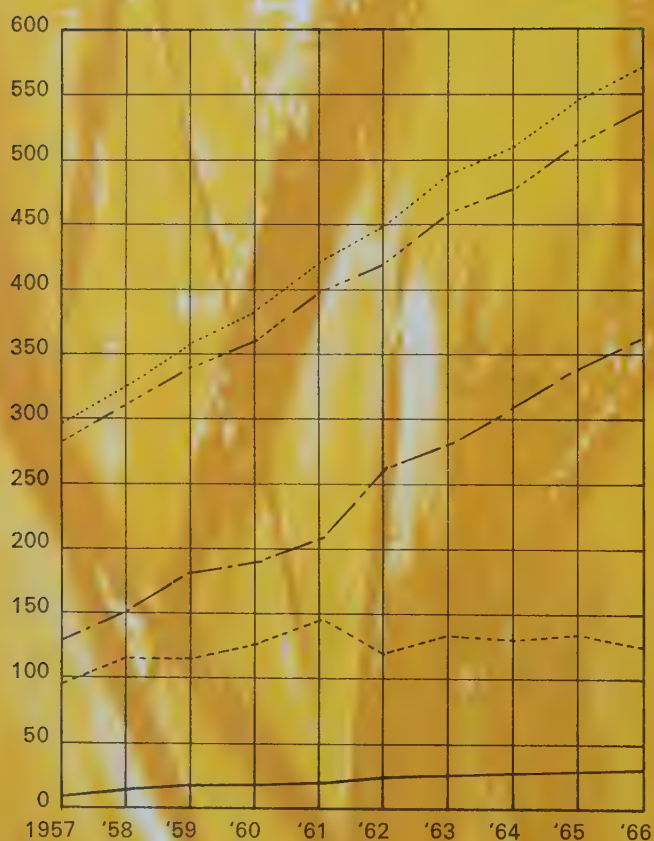
Because of a better selection of personnel, we are able to train our employees more quickly and

thoroughly. With a qualified personnel to serve them, the Bank's customers are assured of sound business advices and a better service.

Furthermore, by encouraging our personnel to compete for promotion, higher efficiency is obtained and the stability required for the success of our operations is maintained. We have our place in the Canadian economic structure mainly because the Bank's operations are conducted by a personnel who is dedicated and highly qualified.



GROWTH STATISTICS



Assets
 Deposits
 Loans
 Securities
 Shareholders' Equity

1966

Financial Position (in thousands)

Total Assets	\$568,421
Total Deposits	\$536,118
Total Loans	\$359,495
Securities	\$124,310
Capital paid up	\$ 9,000
Ret account and undivided profits	\$ 18,804
Provision for income taxes	\$ 2,320
Net profit for the period	\$ 2,265

Operating Results (per share)

Profits*	\$ 2.52
Dividends	\$ 1.75
Pay-out ratio	69%
Book value*	\$ 30.89

Other information

Number of branches	204
Number of agencies	165
Number of employees	2,300

* according to number of shares in circulation at the end of the period.

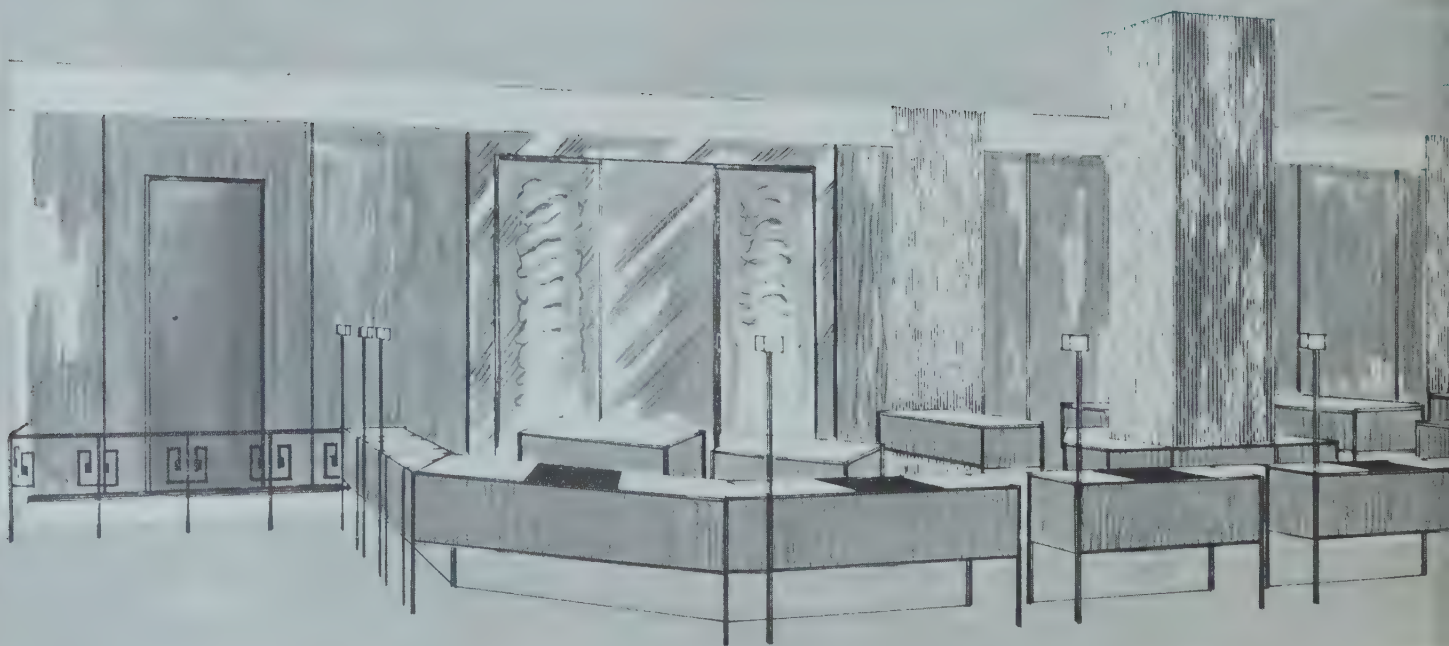
1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957
\$543,107	\$506,895	\$487,224	\$447,876	\$422,239	\$382,006	\$358,966	\$326,045	\$297,294
\$511,626	\$475,866	\$457,610	\$418,448	\$399,051	\$360,522	\$338,920	\$310,310	\$284,221
\$337,788	\$309,169	\$281,680	\$260,806	\$208,638	\$190,851	\$184,022	\$154,244	\$132,490
\$131,698	\$129,933	\$135,963	\$121,125	\$148,425	\$129,887	\$115,216	\$118,607	\$ 98,172
\$ 9,000	\$ 9,000	\$ 9,000	\$ 8,995	\$ 7,000	\$ 7,000	\$ 6,994	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000
\$ 18,114	\$ 17,441	\$ 16,785	\$ 16,165	\$ 12,113	\$ 11,138	\$ 10,425	\$ 7,159	\$ 5,284
\$ 2,260	\$ 2,170	\$ 2,115	\$ 2,100	\$ 1,570	\$ 1,420	\$ 1,275	\$ 775	\$ 700
\$ 2,203	\$ 2,140	\$ 1,985	\$ 1,951	\$ 1,540	\$ 1,450	\$ 1,231	\$ 875	\$ 799
\$ 2.45	\$ 2.38	\$ 2.21	\$ 2.17	\$ 2.20	\$ 2.07	\$ 1.76	\$ 1.75	\$ 1.60
\$ 1.70	\$ 1.65	\$ 1.52½	\$ 1.45	\$ 1.45	\$ 1.35	\$ 1.10	\$ 1.00	\$ 0.96
69%	69%	69%	67%	66%	65%	63%	57%	60%
\$ 30.12	\$ 29.38	\$ 28.65	\$ 27.97	\$ 27.30	\$ 25.91	\$ 24.91	\$ 24.32	\$ 20.57
200	197	191	185	178	175	173	166	157
168	167	171	174	176	182	185	186	189
2,252	2,114	2,042	1,979	1,909	1,901	1,925	1,823	1,681

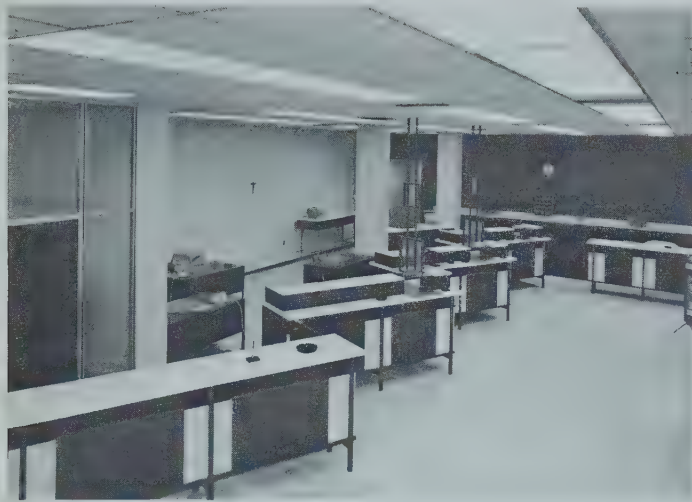


SOMETHING NEW IN BANKING SERVICES



"from 8 to 7 . . . for the Nine-to-Fivers" is the catchy wording that describes this new service of which we are so proud. In our Central Station Branch, the doors are open from eight in the morning until seven in the evening, from Monday through Friday.





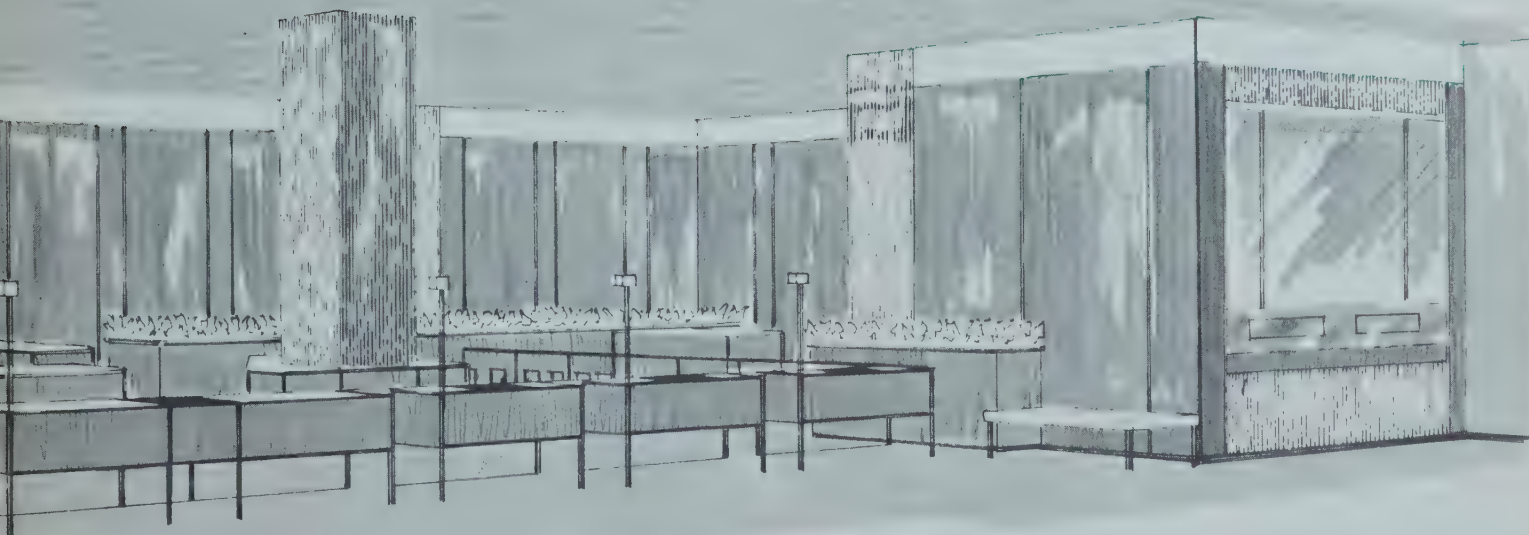
One of our five Windsor branches, which was previously located at the corner of University and Victoria and which has now moved to new premises at 500 Ouellette Avenue.



The recent opening of this new, ultra-modern branch, at 1405 King Street West, brings to three the number of branches of our Bank in Sherbrooke, the largest city in the Eastern Townships.

Everything has been planned to provide extra-fast service, even during rush hours: seven wickets, experienced personnel, a maximum use of mechanical accounting equipment. On their way to work in the morning and on their way home in the evening, thousands of people go through this great Metropolitan cross-road. That is precisely why we are there to serve them!

Apart from this branch of a brand new type, the Bank has two other new branches, one in St. Romuald and one in Sherbrooke, at 1405 King Street West.



BRANCHES

MONTREAL AND SUBURBS



MONTREAL

201 St. James St. West
2675 Beaubien St. East
4250 Beaubien St. East
5100 Beaubien St. East
1100 Bélanger St. East
3255 Bélanger St. East
200 Bernard St. West
● C.N.R. Central Station
5635 Côte St. Luc Road
3538 DeLorimier Ave.
1390 Fleury St. East
2201 Fleury St. East
2175 Frontenac St.
5990 Gouin Blvd. West
11244 Gouin Blvd. East
500 Henri-Bourassa Blvd. East
665 Jarry St. West
2101 Jean-Talon St. East
855 Jean-Talon St. West
1909 Laurier St. East
3244 Masson St.
6150 Monk Blvd.
1396 Mount Royal Ave. East
1 Notre-Dame St. West
2441 Notre-Dame St. West
4440 Notre-Dame St. West
520 Ogilvy St.
1346 Ontario St. East
3401 Ontario St. East
4685 Park Avenue
772 Rachel St. East
801 St. Catherine St. East
1900 St. Catherine St. East
4137 St. Catherine St. East
680 St. Catherine St. West
4494 St. Denis St.

7130 St. Denis St.
8305 St. Denis St.
◆ 6420 St. Hubert St.
8060 St. Hubert St.
3850 St. Lawrence Blvd.
8631 St. Lawrence Blvd.
1178 Sherbrooke St. West
5355 Sherbrooke St. West
5702 Sherbrooke St. East
8670 Sherbrooke St. East
3543 Van Horne Ave.
4765 Van Horne Ave.

JACQUES-CARTIER

582 Ste-Foy Blvd.

LACHINE

1515 Notre-Dame St.

LASALLE

584, 90th Avenue

LAVAL

Chomedey ward :

395 Cartier St. (Laval-des-Rapides)
▲ 967 Hôtel-de-Ville Blvd.
(Ste-Dorothée)
201 Labelle Blvd.
1500 Labelle Blvd.

Duvernay ward :

2765 de la Concorde Blvd.
23 des Laurentides Blvd. (Pont-Viau)
1, Place Laval

Ste-Rose ward :

205 Ste-Rose Blvd.

LONGUEUIL

165 St. Jean St.

MONTREAL NORTH

4983 Charleroi St.
3570 Henri-Bourassa Blvd. East
10202 St. Michel Blvd.

OUTREMONT

1051 Laurier Ave. West

ROXBORO

10415 Gouin Blvd. West

ST. LAURENT

795 Decarie Blvd.

ST. LEONARD

5900 Metropolitan Blvd. East

ST. MICHEL

3701 Dickens St.
9101 Pie IX Blvd.
8060 St. Michel Blvd.
9048 St. Michel Blvd.

VERDUN

5364 Bannantyne Avenue
321 Church Avenue

OTHER BRANCHES

QUÉBEC

Amqui
Asbestos
♦ Aylmer
Baie Comeau
Baie St-Paul
Beauport
Boucherville
Cap Chat
Causapscal
Charlesbourg
Chicoutimi
Contrecoeur
○ Côteau Landing
Danville
Disraéli
Drummondville :
226 Hériot St.
461 Lindsay St.
229 St-Marcel St.
Gatineau
Gentilly
Granby
Hauterive
Hull :
161 Principale St.
200 Champlain St.
Joliette
Jonquière
Labelle
Lachute
Lac Mégantic
La Malbaie
Laurentides
L'Épiphanie
Lévis (Rond-Point)
Loretteville
○ Louiseville
Maniwaki
Masson
Matane
Montmagny
Mont-Rolland
Nicolet
Notre-Dame-de-Charny
Notre-Dame-du-Lac
Oka
Papineauville
Pierreville

Québec :
54 St-Pierre St.
1035 Cartier Ave.
2 Fabrique St.
1510 - 18th Street
405 Charest Blvd. East (St-Roch)
8 St-Joseph Street West (St-Sauveur)
595 - 3rd Avenue (Limoilou)
911 St-Cyrille Blvd. West (Sillery)
Repentigny (Shopping Centre)
♦ Rimouski
Rimouski-Est
Rivière-Bleue
♦ Rivière-du-Loup :
116 Lafontaine St.
Rivière-du-Loup-Station :
494 Lafontaine St.
St-Agapit
Ste-Agathe-des-Monts
St-André-Avellin
△ Ste-Anne-des-Plaines
St-Anselme
○ St-Barthélemy
St-Clet
Ste-Croix
St-Donat
St-Eustache
St-Flavien
Ste-Foy :
853 Myrand Ave.
1146 Fournier Ave.
St-Gabriel-de-Brandon
Ste-Germaine
St-Guillaume-d'Upton
St-Hyacinthe
St-Jean-Port-Joli
St-Jérôme
St-Pascal
St-Polycarpe
St-Raphaël
● St-Romuald
Ste-Thérèse
○ Sayabec
Shawinigan
Sherbrooke :
● 1405 King St. West
11 Wellington St. North
○ 451 King St. East
Sorel
Terrebonne
Thurso
Tracy

LEGEND

- New Branches
- ▲ Sub-branch converted into branch
- △ Agency converted into sub-branch
- Branches moved to new premises
- ♦ Renovated premises

Trois-Rivières :
1433 Notre-Dame St.
902 St-Maurice St.
Valleyfield
Varennes
Verchères
Victoriaville
Warwick
Windsor
Yamachiche

ONTARIO

Alfred
Belle River
Eastview
Orléans
Ottawa :
152 Rideau St.
Pembroke
Rockland
Tecumseh
Tilbury
Toronto :
112 King St. West
Windsor :
○ 500 Ouellette Ave.
999 Drouillard Road
1599 Ottawa St.
899 Wyandotte St. East
1317 Grand Marais Road

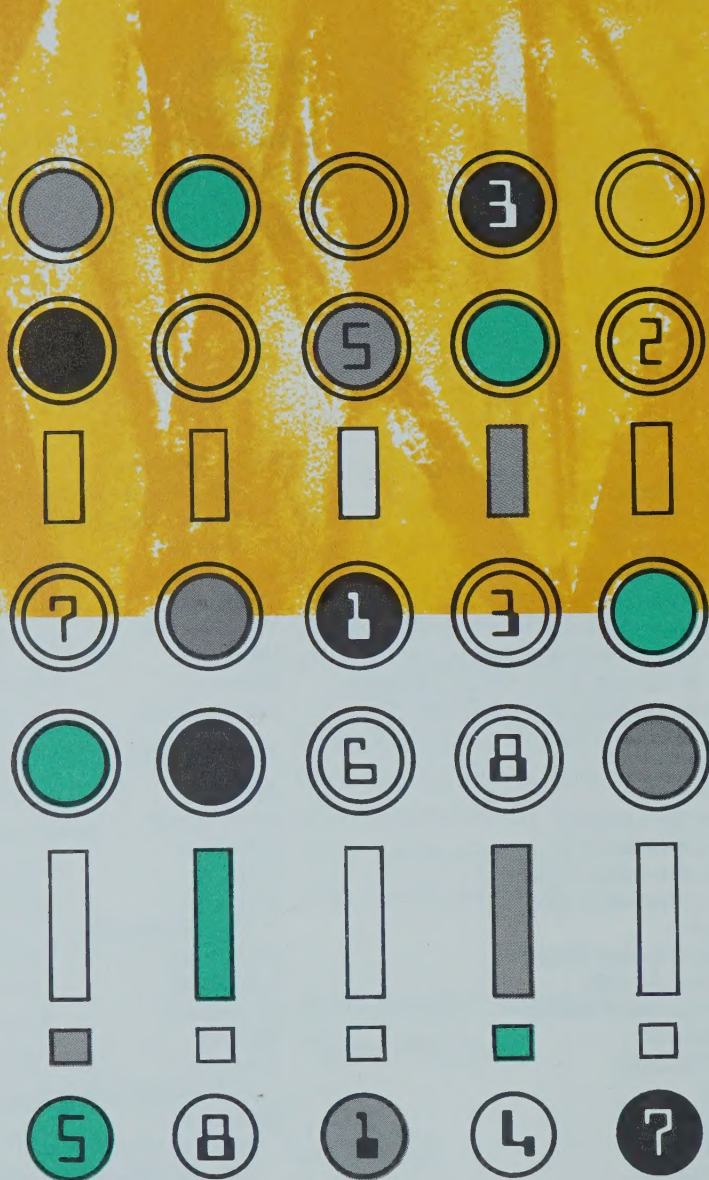
NEW BRUNSWICK

♦ Bathurst
Campbellton
Caraquet
Edmundston
Edmundston East
Lamèque
Moncton :
696 Main St.
238 St. George St.
Norton
Saint John
○ St-Léonard
St-Quentin
Tracadie

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Charlottetown
Summerside

There are also 165 agencies attached to the Bank.



A NEW STEP FORWARD FOR THE BANK: AUTOMATION

1967 will be written down in the history of the Bank as the year of the installation of a powerful G. E. 415 electronic system. This new installation is in line with our policy of constant up-dating of systems and methods. Consequently, thanks to automation, our personnel will have more time to devote to the service of our customers.

An electronic computer will process thousands of cheques routed daily to our Clearing Centre in

Montreal. In the near future, personalized cheques will be made available to the customers of our 74 branches in the Montreal area. The Bank will then proceed to centralize the accounting of the current accounts of those branches.

This innovation bears witness to our constant desire to hold our place in the Canadian economy by meeting the needs of our time and our society.



THE PROVINCIAL
BANK OF
CANADA

